

## CRY OF ROOSEVELT IN TOAST TO TAFT HISSSED

Only Interruption to Feast of  
the Trust Company Men  
at the Waldorf.

### GOV. BALDWIN'S VIEWS

Not for Money Trust Hunt Un-  
less Legitimate Legislation  
Is the Object.

Almost seven hundred men more or less intimately connected with trust companies dined last night at the Waldorf with Mayor Gaynor, Chauncey M. Depew and Gov. Simon E. Baldwin of Connecticut. It was the second dinner—the first was a year ago—of the members of the trust company section of the American Bankers Association. The executive committee of the association has been having a convention at Hilaricoff, and the dinner last night was a part of the programme. Besides trust company officers, and there were men from thirty-six States, were many New York bankers and others interested in financial matters.

The Mayor spoke of Epictetus again. But he wanted the trust company men to understand that he wasn't always talking Epictetus, for, as a matter of fact, his public connection with Epictetus was based, he observed, on one solitary remark concerning that person's writings. Gov. Baldwin had something to say about new nationalism and the money trust, standing out spidily for State rights, however. He didn't want any of his hearers to think that he believed in the investigation of the money trust, so called, unless it could be shown that Congress contemplated legislation, which is quite within its powers, according to the faith of an adherent of State rights.

The toastmaster was F. H. Fries of Winston-Salem, N. C., who is president of the trust company section. He presided at the head table, along with the Mayor and Gov. Baldwin, were George F. Baker, chairman of the board of the First National Bank of the City of New York, Jacob H. Schiff, Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, E. C. Converse, Chauncey M. Depew, Lawrence L. Gillette, Clark Williams, Edwin S. Marston, William C. Poillon, Oliver C. Fuller of Milwaukee, J. W. Deane of St. Louis, E. H. Goff of Cleveland and John Skelton of Philadelphia.

Those who were present, among them, were: Louis M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Benjamin Strong, Jr., of the Bankers Trust Company; Daniel G. Reid, William H. Porter and Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Harold B. Thorne, George J. Gould, Charles H. Tobin of the Guaranty Trust Company; John D. Ryan, John Cartwright, John R. Morrow, Samuel Sloan, John J. Biker, William B. Crockett of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company; Cornelius R. Agnew, Frederick Geller, Edward H. David, Charles C. Tegethoff, Charles A. Duntz, H. M. Popkin, C. C. Rawlings, Charles D. Norton, who used to be President of Taft's secretary and is now a vice-president of the First National Bank; Samuel R. Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Otto T. Barnard, president of the New York Trust Company; Union N. Bethell, president of the New York Telephone Company; C. B. Wiggins, Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island Railroad; Irving T. Bush, Register of the City of New York; G. L. Boisselier, Mayor's secretary; Herman A. Metz, Louis L. Clarke of the American Exchange National Bank, George M. Hard of the Chatham and Phoenix National Bank, Charles A. Sackett, Wilbur Fisk, Pliny Fisk, Douglas Robinson, Judge [Morgan] O'Brien, Gen. T. C. de Poni and James G. Cannon.

Just before Mr. Fries called upon Mayor Gaynor to stand up and speak to the trust company men, he proposed a toast to the President of the United States. The President jumped to his feet and cheered, and the Mayor, who was sitting next to him, was driving away somebody in one corner of the room called out "Roosevelt! Roosevelt!" A few hisses and the name went unheeded.

The Mayor received a great round of applause when he stood up to start his speech. He remarked at the outset that he was right there dining with the trust company men, and he gave the word of honor to the trust company men. He said he guessed rather he was dining with 700 octopuses. Altogether he said, they made "one great octopus," but he didn't mind if they looked exactly like most other men. And then, turning to where J. P. Morgan, who was sitting smoking his cigar, he remarked, "I feel entirely comfortable in saying that I have good many of the same kind, as Mr. Morgan knows, right here in the City of New York."

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## SEATED AND BLASTED BY THE LOGIC AND REASON- ING OF BENTHAM AND MILL AND SUCH MINDS, THE USURY LAWS DISAPPEARED FROM ENGLAND AND FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, SO FAR AS I KNOW, BUT YOUR USURY LAWS ARE A LARGE PART OF THE PROBLEM OF THE STATE HERE HAS THE MOST ILLOGICAL, NONSENSICAL AND, I MIGHT SAY WRETCHED, USURY LAW ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

Warship High and Dry Within  
Two Hours After She Had  
Entered It.

### ROOM ENOUGH AND MORE

Two Weeks Work Will Replace  
Plates Dented by Tramp  
Steamship's Bump.

The battleship Utah, the largest warship in commission in the world, now her way into dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday afternoon and after a while came to rest gently on rows of oak blocks on the floor of the dock, safe and sound, thus helping to do to live down the name of the "hoodoo dock" which it acquired because of many accidents during its construction. The Utah is in the navy hospital because a British tramp steamship trying to get to sea in a fog dented a few of her bow plates as she lay off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on the same day that the Titanic foundered. It will cost about \$15,000 to put her in shape again.

By the time they pumped the water from around the Utah the big ship looked small enough. A steamshipman standing at the stern end of the dock remarked that the battleship didn't seem to be such a whacking big ship after all. As a matter of fact dry dock it can hold a ship 150 feet longer than the Utah and have a little room to spare. When the navy gets a 15,000-ton battleship the dock can take her safely in. It is the biggest navy dock on either of the coasts. Yet, as one of the officers pointed out yesterday, it wouldn't have been nearly big enough to hold the Titanic if that ship had been able to go into port.

The Utah left her berth on a dry dock side of the cob dock at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Ten tugs helped her to the new dry dock and her bow began to pass over the sill at 2:45 o'clock. A cable was run from her bow to the power house and other lines were stretched to the sides of the dock so that she wouldn't be out of the center of the dock. Windlasses working on the shore and on shore kept her moving easily to the shoreward end of the dock. It took about forty-five minutes before the hull of the Utah was in the dock. The water was closed and two of the three fifty-four inch centrifugal pumps with which the dock is equipped started to suck the water from around the ship.

The pumps started at exactly 3 o'clock. An hour later the tips of the Utah's propeller blades were showing above the water. That meant that there was about ten feet of water still above the blocks and that perhaps twenty feet had been pumped out in sixty minutes. If all three pumps had been working, the water would have shown clear above the floor of the dock within an hour.

They had been working at the navy yard for three days, and the water was so low that it could have been changed to show that it was not permanently a hoodoo. Capt. L. S. Van Lizer, captain of the yard, and his men working to get ready without asking mercy of the weather. He said that he would have the Utah in the dock on time no matter what the weather was, wind, rain or sunshine. Nothing but a bad earthquake, he told his officers, would keep the Utah from being in her place at the appointed time. So the water was pumped out day after day, and the water of the dock was scraped clear of mud.

To fit the outline of the Utah's bottom blocks were laid in five rows on the floor of the dock, the bottom of the ship was laid in the middle, so that the keel of the battleship would engage them when she settled. And then there was a row of double keels on each side, the main keel and outside of these were two more rows, so that the first line of bilge keels would rest against them when the water was pumped out.

There wasn't an inch of water in the ship's position from that which the officer had planned. She was precisely in the middle of the dock and settled on the oak blocks as gently as a bird on a nest. The water was sucked away. The Utah was clear by 5 o'clock and work had already begun at those dented plates on her port bow. As soon as the big trawler made fast barefooted or booted men went to work scraping her sides as the water receded. There wasn't much to be done of that, however, because her sides and bottom had not time to foul in the short interval between her last docking at Boston and the day when the British tramp Condor struck her off Tompkinsville. She will be in dry dock for two weeks probably, and in addition to the work on the dented plates she probably will be painted below the waterline. Her upper works are being cleaned.

Civil Engineer F. R. Harris of the navy, the man who built the dock, was on hand yesterday to see that the dock stood up to the task. He said he hadn't feared anything, but he was glad nevertheless that the dock wasn't a hoodoo any longer. It took about twelve years from the time the first appropriation was made for a new big dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard to be finished, and they were twelve workmen years. All along the water edge at the Brooklyn navy yard, sand and time and again the quicksand boiled, as the engineers say, throwing the contractors into frenzy. Some of them gave up and their places were taken by others, and these men had to confess that the quicksand had got the better of them. But Harris drove 100 pneumatic caissons beneath where the dry dock was to be built, and the quicksand was tamed. The forward ones went to hardpan, and the others sank ninety-five feet through the quicksand to solid bottom.

The condor knocked a dent in the port side of the Utah between her hawse hole, fifteen feet above the water line and twenty feet forward of the armor belt, where her keel was ten feet below the water line. The blow punched a hole into the port trimmings tank just below the water line. The Condor, bound for South America for Grace & Co., got a badly bruised nose.

### IN NEW YORK TODAY.

- Century Theatre Club, meeting, Hotel Astor.
- 2 P. M. Woman's Democratic Club, meeting, Waldorf.
- Woman's League, meeting, Waldorf.
- International Pure Milk League, meeting, Hotel Astor.
- 2 P. M. New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, meeting, 226 West Fifty-eighth street.
- Evening, Temple, lecture by Alfred W. Martin.
- Twilight Club, meeting, Albee Club rooms.
- Evening.

## UTAH LIES CRABLED IN HOODOO DOCK

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## \$30,000,000 BAT BOY.

Junior Leads Becoming an Enthusi-  
ast in the National Game.

### LEADS BECOMING AN ENTHUSIAST

Montclair, N. J., May 9. Little William B. Leeds, heir to the \$30,000,000 estate of his father, the late William B. Leeds, since coming from England and taking up his residence in the \$250,000 mansion on South Mountain avenue, is acquiring a more democratic spirit than he displayed upon his arrival. To-day "Junior Leeds," as he is known, was bat boy for the juvenile teams of the Montclair Academy, which he is attending while separated from his mother, who, it is reported here, is now on her way or about to start for this country.

The nine-year-old boy did the job for his schoolmates in good shape, and when the team that he favored made a telling play he rolled over in the sand, kicked his heels up in the air and rooted with an energy showing that he is appreciative of the fine points of the national game. He has become a favorite with the other younger students at the Montclair Academy. He had no conception of American ways when he came to Montclair last winter and was installed with a retinue of servants in the big house on South Mountain avenue. One day when he was playing at snow forts on the lawn of Hampden E. Teller, adjoining the Leeds estate, with a son of Mr. Teller, he noticed that the Teller boy had placed an American flag atop of the fort.

"That's not the flag to put on a fort," said the Leeds heir, and he ran into his own home and brought out a British flag, which he stuck into the snow mound.

It took the Teller boy some time to convince him that the Stars and Stripes were the only colors that should float over an American snow fort.

### TRY TO LYNCH LABOR LEADERS.

Louisiana Citizens Angered Over  
Strike of Timber Workers.

LAKE CHARLES, La., May 9.—As a result of several serious clashes and much bitter feeling between sawmill men of this section and members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, hundreds of men at oakdale and other nearby places are going armed.

Last night labor leaders narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of a mob of citizens. Following this, there were several incendiary fires in which the post office, two residences and a store were destroyed.

The trouble between the mill owners and the timber workers began last fall and resulted in the closing of a number of big mills in Louisiana and Texas.

Last night W. A. Russell, vice-president of the organization, was chased into the post office building. Corbin, a labor leader, was attacked on the post office, would endanger Government property and might entail dangerous consequences. It was this advice that checked the mob.

Later the fires began almost simultaneously. The timber workers have established an armed guard about Vice-President Russell's house and members of the union openly parade the streets of oakdale with rifles.

### RICHESON'S CASE UNDECIDED.

Gov. Foss Waiting for Report From  
Attorney General.

BOSTON, May 9. (Charles V. T. Richeson has not been moved from the Charles Street Jail to the State Prison in Charlestown, but will be moved either to-morrow or Saturday, according to Sheriff Quinn.)

It is generally understood that the Sheriff did not move Richeson to-day because of a request from Gov. Foss.

The Governor has not heard from Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, who examined Richeson as to his sanity, but it is believed the verdict will be no longer known.

It is not settled yet whether Gov. Foss will refer Richeson's plea for commutation to the Executive Council or not. The Governor to-day made this statement:

"The reports that I have decided not to refer the petition for the commutation of Richeson's sentence of death to life imprisonment are absolutely false. I have not yet come to any decision in the matter. I am still awaiting the report of Dr. Briggs, whom my request has made an examination of Richeson."

### GRADUATES OF PHARMACY.

Columbia Turns Out 92 More Drug-  
gists and Analysts.

The graduating exercises of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University were held last night in Carnegie Hall. It was the school's eighty-second commencement. The hall was comfortably filled with friends of the ninety-two young men and women who got their sheepskins. Of these eighty-four became graduates in pharmacy and eight received certificates of proficiency in food and drug analysis.

## FLOOD OUTLOOK BETTER, NO NEW LEVEE BREAKS

Sunshiny Weather Hardens  
Dikes and Puts New Heart  
Into the Workers.

### NEW ORLEANS PERIL PAST

Levees All Holding Firmly and  
Only Six Inches More  
Water Expected.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—While waters from the Tortas and Bayou des Glaises crevasses, the former now three-quarters of a mile wide, kept up their steady progress toward the yet un inundated section of the Louisiana sugar belt the day was reassuring for the rest of the State.

Sunshiny weather helped harden the remaining levees and spurred the workers on to greater efforts.

At nightfall only one point reported a break imminent. This was at Baton Rouge, where a protection levee will prevent extensive damage when the main dyke goes out, a matter now of only a few hours.

Refugees continued to tell tales of many persons drowned and of great hardships, but so accustomed to these stories have the men at the relief camps become that they are compelled to turn seemingly deaf ears to supplicants begging news of missing fathers, husbands or children.

The handling of the refugees and policing the flooded districts to-day presents an increasingly serious problem. The negroes rescued from the inundated sections constitute a particularly grave menace. Few government rations, without which they would have starved, seem to have demoralized them completely, and even when forced to work upon the levees many of them perform their tasks in nearly useless fashion.

Gov. Sanders from Baton Rouge sent a special telegram in reply to a message from O. G. Villard of New York, chairman of the executive board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who complained that negroes were being forced to work upon the dikes. The Governor explained the situation and ended his message with a reference to the fact that he himself has been laboring day and night, and in his shirt-sleeves, in the common cause.

The official gauge of the river at New Orleans is 24.4, exactly a foot higher than the highest previous mark. The most pessimistic think the additional rise cannot exceed half a foot. Though water is standing on the floor of the splendid dock system in places, the city continues absolutely dry, save for a little seepage water, which causes no inconvenience.

Not a break in Louisiana has been reported for the last twenty-four hours, save at Ilyria below New Orleans, and close to the mouth of the river. The crevasse was repaired, though it would have caused little damage had it been allowed to continue.

Reports received at the army engineers' headquarters from points up and down the river were that from the crevasses some few levees in the section from La Pointe around the big Morganza bend to Point Coupee and at intervals south of there to Baton Rouge, but that no Federal levee workers and a still larger number of State convicts and citizens are continuing work with the outlook hopeful.

Melville and Plaquemine still are in grave danger. As a result of the Bayou des Glaises break yesterday Moreauville is under water and the Chauvin and Bayou Jacques regions will be inundated rapidly. Then the waters will work down into parts of Saint Landry, and as the swamps and small waterways are already full the river will sink from the crevasses in the hands of the Atchafalaya and put backwater into Melville.

The sections of levees affected are so badly eroded that the country looks like a landscape from a nightmare. A large and loss of life is feared, as warnings have been ignored. The country is covered with the young cane crop.

General authorities have concentrated boats at New Orleans in some cases confiscating them for use in Avoyelles. The depressing work of bringing the levees by hundreds and thousands into that town and transshipping them to other points was carried on to-day with unabated vigor.

Melville authorities to-day took drastic steps to knock out the speculators trading upon the fear and misfortune of residents across the river by ordering that live stock shall not be turned off if it changed hands. Water reached the outskirts of New Roads and rose so high in Morganza that the town was deserted and the levee guard abandoned.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Slight improvement in the flood situation north of Memphis was reported to the War Department to-day by engineer officers at work in the flood regions. The reports showed a decline in the river at Cairo, it was reported, but there has been a rise in the river further south.

Capt. Sherrill at New Orleans to-day reported results of his observation in a fifty-mile trip of inspection below New Orleans. All the levees at New Orleans are in good condition, he reported, and the levee situation below the city is much improved. The army forces are at work repairing crawfish holes found in the levees and in the levee line.

The 8,000 feet of levee near Anseville has been strengthened. Capt. Sherrill reports.

One hundred men are at work on the Morganza levees. The levees above Melville are reported as still holding despite the strain.

### GAYNOR OFFERS AID.

Telegraphs to Governors in Flood-Stricken States.

Mayor Gaynor telegraphed yesterday to Gov. Brewer of Mississippi, Gov. Donaghy of Arkansas and Gov. Sanders of Louisiana asking if New York could be of assistance to the sufferers from the floods in those States. The Mayor's message to the Governors read:

Many of us here are much concerned by newspaper dispatches giving the details of damage being done by the river overflow and the losses and distress caused thereby to many families. Is the distress as great as this, and will it be agreeable to us if we should make up a fund here to relieve those in distress? New York city has long been indebted to the Southern States for many of our most useful citizens, and we should be glad to make some recognition of this fact.

## "I'm Going to Buy a Suit Instead of Selling You Some."

That's what a very  
prominent clothing  
manufacturer said  
yesterday after we re-  
fused to buy his suits  
—and he did buy—he  
bought a Brill Twenty  
right from our stock,  
for \$20—bought it to  
study and find out  
what made it so much  
smarter, snappier,  
more distinctive and  
better fitting than  
suits he makes to sell  
at very much higher  
prices. The Brill  
Twenty will impress  
you the same way—  
no better suits for  
men and young men  
can be had at \$20.

### Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 45th St. 379 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.  
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125TH STREET, at 3d Ave.  
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

Harlem Store Open Evenings.

## The Provident Loan Society OF NEW YORK

Loans from \$1 to \$1000 upon pledge  
of personal property.

INTEREST RATES  
One per cent. (1%) per month or  
fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (1/2%) charged  
upon loans repaid within two weeks  
from date of making.

OFFICES  
MANHATTAN & BRONX  
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street  
Fifth Avenue cor. Lexington Street  
Sixth Avenue cor. 48th & 49th Streets  
Lexington Avenue cor. 14th Street  
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street  
Courtlandt Avenue cor. 14th Street  
BROOKLYN  
Grubbs Avenue cor. Avenue St.  
Pittman Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

## AERO SHOW OPENS.

First in America Under the Aero  
Club's Auspices.

A crowd of more than 5,000 were present in the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon at the formal opening of the first aero show in America under the auspices of the Aero Club of America.

The opening addresses were made by Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus and Robert J. Collier, president of the Aero Club.

Everything was in readiness when Admiral Osterhaus, accompanied by Commander Hill and other dignitaries, arrived at the building and were received by Mr. Collier, Charles F. Smith, Eric Tegen, Wood, Irving Twombly and other members of the organization. There was a blast of trumpets to announce the arrival of the guests.

Invitations had been issued for the exhibit yesterday afternoon and the gathering was more in the nature of a big reception.

Members of the club received the visitors on the second floor, where refreshments were served.

There was plenty to be seen in the way of air contraption. The exhibits ranged from historical to the most modern aerial apparatus. There was almost every kind of machine that would fly and a few that wouldn't. One of the newest fliers that attracted attention was a monoplane, the invention of J. Edison Gallaudet. It was a high power racer with a torpedo-shaped body, was driven by a three-bladed propeller on an axle at the back. Mr. Gallaudet has already made flights in this fast going machine and says it travels at 100 miles an hour.

The Burgess-Curtis Government machine was another new wrinkle in aeronautics. It has the monoplane body with the biplane wings. It is equipped with a wireless apparatus. The newest Wright hydroplane was also on view, as was the latest Curtiss racer.

Among the foreign machines were the Niemport, presented to the club by Allan A. Ryan, and the Antoinette, lent by Harry S. Harkness.

One of the most interesting was the invention of Grover C. Loening. He figures that it can be used on water and in the air.

H. W. Jacobs of Topeka, Kan., had one of the freak specimens. He called it a multiplane, but the visitors thought it looked more like a tenement. It stood four stories high and almost reached the ceiling. Close by was another invention that looked like a merry-go-round. Its owner had brought it from North Carolina.

### GOT \$36,000 FROM WOMAN.

Court Orders Neel, Who is Supposed  
to Be in Paris, to Make Good.

Josephine T. Deady of Belle Harbor, Queens, got a judgment for \$36,000 against E. Virgil Neel yesterday afternoon from Justice Garretson in the Supreme Court in Long Island City. The judgment was rendered after attorney representing Neel had tried to get a judgment of the case. It was said Neel left the country for Paris.

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